

## THE ARGUS.

Published daily at 1624 Second avenue, Rock Island, Ill. (Entered at the postoffice at Rock Island, Ill., as second-class matter, under the act of March 3, 1879).

BY THE J. W. POTTER CO.

Rock Island Member Associated Press. Full Leased Wire Report.

Member Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Telephones in all departments. Central Union, Rock Island 145, 146 and 147.



Monday, May 15, 1916.

## Rock Island—From River to River.

Will somebody kindly hold the governor of Texas while cooler-headed men try to settle the trouble with Mexico?

By killing off revolutionists in Ireland, England thinks, short-sightedly, that she is stamping out revolutionists, but she's making them.

The senate judiciary committee is going to investigate Brandeis again. It's about time to investigate the senate judiciary committee.

The blisters you get digging in the garden with the spading fork are every whit as big and as painful as those you get wielding the snow shovel.

After a young man has been attending a military school and comes home for a vacation, he walks like defending a mere country would be no trouble at all.

Another example of the adage that there always is room at the top is afforded in the case of President Gardner of the Northwestern railroad, who passed away Friday. He started his railroad career as telegraph operator.

While high above the average in comparison with other trades, Germany's chemical industries have suffered severely from the war, according to the balance sheet of 162 chemical companies of the year 1915. Exports have almost ceased, profits and dividends have decreased about four per cent, and large numbers of men are reported out of work.

## DAN CORKEN.

There are those to whom the application of a nickname or other abbreviation grows out of deep rooted attachment and fondness in friendship. Dan Corken was one of those so regarded. No one knew Dan Corken intimately but to love him, and hence the term, Dan, was never mentioned as it referred to him other than in a sense of genuine affection.

For Dan Corken was a remarkable man. He was of rare type. Of sturdy character, industrious, honest, fearless in the right, he was ready at all times to fight for a friend, and go to the limit and so he proved his sterling worth in many ways. He was a type of the common people to be proud of, for he was proud of the common people. He believed in the dignity of labor, and he gave dignity to labor and to labor's cause.

Faithful in his friendship, he was alike faithful to every confidence reposed in him, faithful to his fellow worker, faithful to all mankind. Devoted to his family, he has gone out of a life where he played well his part, and in his passing has left many aching hearts.

## FOR WOMEN, NOT MEN.

It is a significant and characteristic thing that a meeting held by Rose Pastor Stokes, the New York sociologist and philanthropist, advancing her views on birth control, should have been interrupted by the attempt of "a body of men" to mock the speaker. Men, not women, mind you. The matter of birth to men is an abstract proposition; but it is a vital and personal thing to women.

Birth control is a delicate subject, says the Peoria Journal. It isn't popular with prudish and hypocrites. But every honest man and honest wife knows that there are two sides to the question—one that is hypocritically talked in public while the subject is allowed to enter at all, and the other that is honestly talked in private.

It is an ominous thing, to the ordinary mind, to contemplate popular education of women in the matter of birth prevention; interference with the divine gift of propagation seems repellant, and even blasphemous, to the conventional and orthodox. The corruption of society, it will be urged, must inevitably follow the dissemination of a doctrine which would educate young girls in immaturity against the supreme penalty of immorality.

But there is an opposing phase of the question no less worthy of consideration. The curse of undisciplined children—a curse that rests both upon the child and the parent, oftentimes; the economic burden of large families in these days when starvation and neglect threaten many a household; the condemnation of mothers to drugery, premature old age and nervous wreckage; the saddling upon society of a surplusage of children who cannot have a chance—all these things enter into the question as discussed by the pioneer women who are risking social ostracism and legal martyrdom to declare woman's right to say when she will not become a mother.

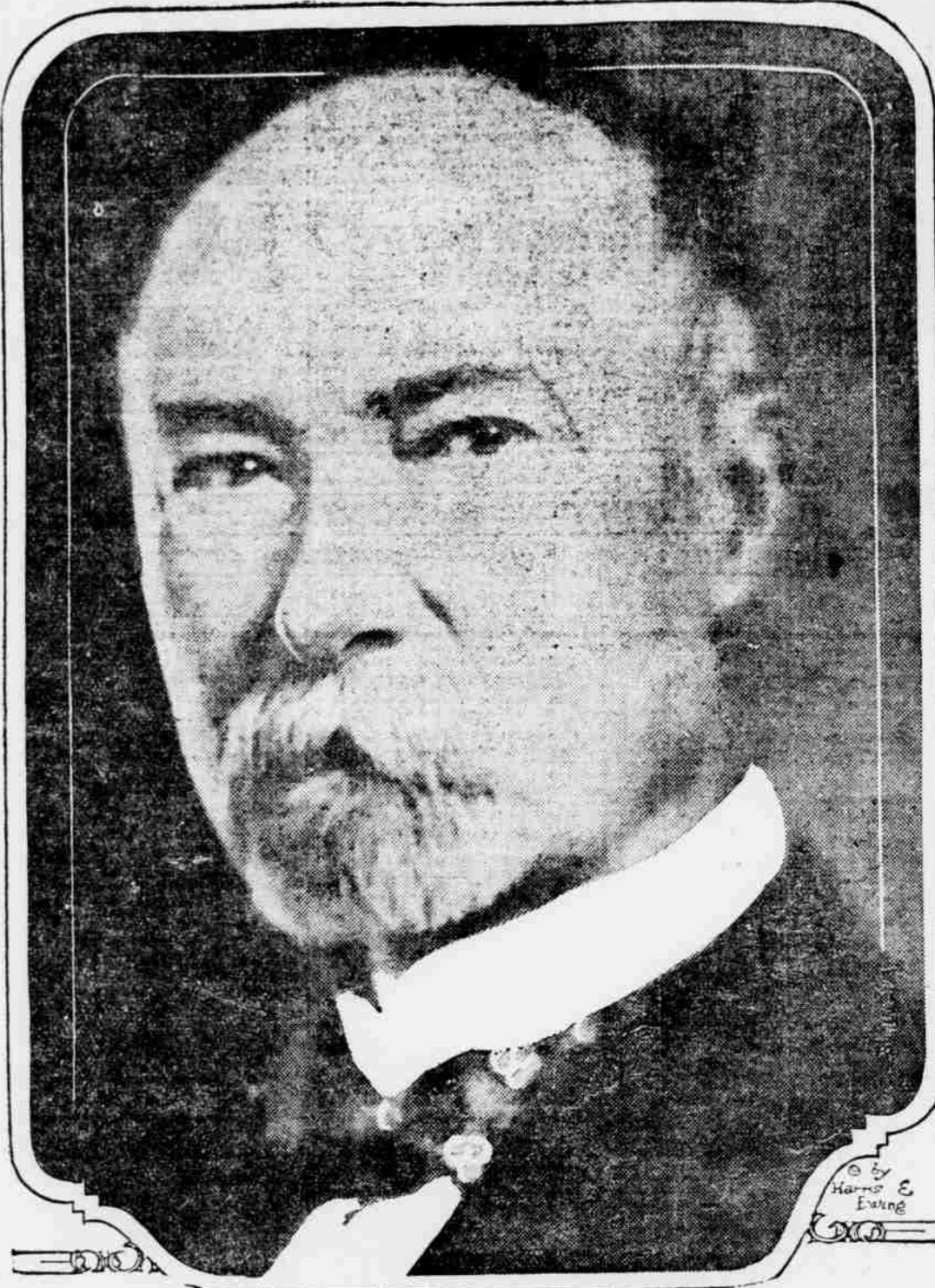
Popular doctrine on birth control may be "dangerous." But our private and honest opinion is that it is a question to be settled by the women who bear children, and not the men.

## DISCUSS WAGE CONDITIONS.

The general Methodist conference being held at Saratoga is doing a fine educational work, in taking up for discussion the various urgent problems. The wage conditions in this country are referred to in a report by the conference as follows:

"The cost of a minimum standard of

## Republican Presidential Possibilities



HON. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS.

## ROOSEVELT'S FORGETFULNESS

Living for a normal family is from \$450 in the small industrial town to \$650 in the large city. The efficiency standard of living for the normal family demands \$800 in small industrial towns to \$900 in the large city. Yet our wage statistics show that 70 per cent of our wage-earners are getting less than \$400 a year, and 30 per cent of them are receiving less than \$300 a year.

"This means, therefore, that approximately 50 per cent of the male wage-earners are unable to provide a minimum standard of living in the small town, and approximately 75 per cent cannot provide it in the large city."

"It means also that 75 per cent of the male wage-earners in small towns and 90 per cent in the large cities cannot provide an efficiency standard for the normal family. It means that of the families having between \$700 and \$800 income, 30 per cent are underfed, 52 per cent are underclothed and 58 per cent are over-crowded."

"The minimum cost of living for a single woman has been set in the large cities at \$8 to \$9 a week, and the efficiency standard of living at \$10 to \$12, with \$1 less in the small town. A fair conclusion from all recent investigations is that 60 per cent of the women wage-earners of the United States are receiving less than \$325 annually, that 90 per cent are earning less than \$500, while only 5 per cent are paid more than \$600 a year."

## France Accumulating Gold.

Paris. (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The Bank of France has taken in a billion and a half francs in gold in deposits and in exchanges for paper money and government bonds since Dec. 24, 1914, and the receipts continue at the rate of five million a week. These receipts have brought its gold reserve up to about five billion mark and maintained it there notwithstanding shipments abroad in the meantime of 666,000,000, most of which went to Great Britain.

The Bank of France is not a government bank in the strictest meaning of the term, but it is the state's banker—the lender to which the state applies when it needs to borrow money.

The bank has now advanced to the government 7,100,000,000 francs. The money is lent at the special rate of one per cent interest by the terms of the contract with the government, and is to be repaid within one year after the end of the war or before, if the loans are renewed after that period, they will bear three per cent interest.

Besides financing the government the bank has protected the exporters unable to realize on their foreign credits at the outset of the war by buying up their drafts to the amount of 800,000,000 francs, and furnished guarantees for an English loan of 5,000,000 pounds to a Parisian bank and for an American loan for \$20,000,000. It has at the same time contributed largely to the revival of trade by facilitating payments in installments of balances due from merchants at the beginning of the war, involving a stupendous amount of work since at the beginning of 1915 there were in the main bank of one 500,538 drafts and bills of exchange of more than 200,000 different debtors, amounting to 2,078,982,215 francs. The transactions of the bank during the first full year of war, cash receipts and payments combined, amounted to 214,225,000,000 francs.

One result of the perturbation in finances resulting from the war was the encouragement given to customers by the bank to make their transfers by check instead of currency. It may result in a permanent and general use of the American check system, thus far looked upon with little favor in France.

In Colonel Roosevelt's address to the Methodists the other evening—his latest concio ad clerum—he apparently followed the model of Lacordaire. For it was of him that Guizot wrote: "His history and theology were full of originality. Indeed, they were absolutely original, for he invented them as he went on. This gave to his sermons the charm of perpetual novelty."

To the credulous Methodists Mr. Roosevelt said this statement: "I was president seven and a half years. This nation during all that time never for one moment permitted any power to wrong this country or to wrong Americans either in their persons or property to make us relevant to our duty to others; and yet during these seven and a half years not one shot was fired by any man in American uniform against any foreign foe, and not one American man, woman or child was slain by representatives of any foreign nation."

His reference was to Mexico. Very well, turn to the Tribune index for 1904, under "Mexico." We find the entry, July 22, "Two Americans Shot."

In the year 1905, the record for Jan. 18 is "I. A. Sanger Murdered," and for Jan. 22, "Yaquis Kill Four Americans."

But the tell-tale year is 1906. The "in-sults" to our flag were filed thick. Here are some of the entries: "American Fishermen Jailed"; "American Sailors Charge Tortures." It was in June of 1906 that occurred the crowning "infamy"—as Roosevelt would have called it if it had taken place under Wilson. Read this: "How Americans Died at Cananea." And then (oh, shame-faced Americans, read this: "Root Denies American Troops to Cananea.")

There had been a murderous outbreak at the Cananea mines. Several Americans were killed. What did the imperiled American survivors do? They sent to Washington, through the American consul at Cananea, a telegram urgently calling for help. Even the Mexican governor of Sonora was reported as asking that the United States government send in a military force. But what happened? Why, Secretary Root consulted the chief of staff, and "the law officer of the war department"—think of the disgrace of actually looking up the law!—and decided that American troops "must not cross the line." Imagine it, Uncle Sam putting on a pigtail like that when Roosevelt was president!

## REDUCES WAR RISK

President Wilson and Secretary Lansing are determined that the mere pleasure or curiosity seeker shall not run risks that might involve the United States in the European war. Just the other day the president issued an executive order to further safeguard the issuance of passports, allowing Americans to travel abroad. This requires that the certificate of the clerk of the state court as to the identity of an applicant for a passport will not be accepted if a federal court is within easy access.

Before the war, Americans desiring to go to Europe just naturally went, that's all. Except to Russia, Turkey and the Balkan states, formal credentials from the United States government were unnecessary. Now you may not sail to any destination unless you have Uncle Sam's express permission.

## DOCTORS AND WORK

In the early history of medical work in industry the regular employment of a physician in an industrial establishment was usually considered an evidence of benevolent attitude on the part of the employer.

Now it is proved that the work of the physician in industry is as beneficial to the employers as to the employee. The physician protects both against undue expense arising out of injury and sickness and by promoting a better mutual relationship.

It has also been proved that medical supervision of employees increases their efficiency and that prompt medical and surgical treatment of injured and sick employees prolong their lives and the period of their industrial usefulness.

The value of the physician in industry became more generally realized with the enactment of workmen's compensation laws, which compelled the employer to shoulder the expense of injuries to employees regardless of the fault of either party.

These laws forced the employer to self-defense, not only to provide adequate medical and surgical treatment for employees injured in his establishment, but also to exert all reasonable

effort for the prevention of future accidents and for the elimination of working conditions that might prove harmful to the health of his employees.

Aside from looking after the health of the individual employee, the physician in industry also renders a service by bringing to light those general conditions of employment that may adversely affect the health and comfort of all workmen in common.

## Daily History Class—May 15.

1740—Ephraim Chambers, founder of the famous encyclopedia, died.

1796—President Washington appealed to the Austrian emperor to release Marquis de Lafayette from war prison.

1847—Daniel O'Connell, Irish orator and patriot, died; born 1775.

1865—The Stonewall, last Confederate cruiser on the Atlantic, was turned over to Spanish authorities at Havana, Cuba.

1915—The gates to the fortress of Przemyśl were reached by the Austro-German advance forces.

## CHORDS AND DISCORDS

NATIONAL conference of the Methodist church has before it a recommendation by a committee that dancing, card playing and theatregoing be tolerated among communicants. Whether the conference votes affirmatively or no, its members, like communicants of other churches, will continue doing the things they like to do. And the majority of them are fond of the theatre, the dance and the pastebards.

ANNOUNCEMENT of the engagement of Miss Jessie Driver, a western girl, is announced. One could almost guess who will handle the reins for this team.

COLONEL Bryan will be paid \$1,000 a day for reporting the democratic national convention for a press association. Thus showing the mistake that the ordinary news gatherer has made in not running for the presidency.

"HOME RUN" J. Franklin Baker has "hit the trail" through the influence of Billy Sunday. Now if he can keep hitting the ball he'll have reason to pin his faith to the efficacy of the Sunday system.

PHILADELPHIA spiritualist claims to have communed with the spirits of Shakespeare and Bacon and reports that both admit that the former wrote all of the works generally credited to him. Now William's survivors ought to go after Judge Tuthill.

"WATCH for the slit skirt bathing suit next summer," advises a fashion authority. Thanks for the tip, sister.

AN advertisement announces that Larry Doyle of the New York Giants drinks Coca Cola. But it fails to state when and where. This is very important.

Leading Double Life! (Monmouth Review.)

L. E. West of Rock Island, the famous gunman, was here yesterday calling on friends. He went to Bushnell this morning.

Immaterial, But Interesting. (Gentry, Ohio, Sentinel.)

A religious debate is scheduled at the Christian church for next week. The discussion is over the Sabbath and a few immaterial subjects.

As Well As Could Be Expected. (Gloversville, N. Y., Herald.)

Miss Beulah Lockhart has returned from the Gloversville hospital and is slowly recovering from her recent illness rapidly.

Some Doubt About It. (Porterville, Cal., Recorder.)

Jas. Hamet, better known as "Bill" Hamet, who has resided here for several years, has gone to Los Angeles, where he expects to live.

THE Kaiser has decorated Captain Carl Boy-Ed, formerly German naval attaché at Washington, with the order of the red eagle, "in recognition of his services in America." Very appropriate, inasmuch as the eagle is the American national bird, and the further fact that the captain soared pretty high during his sojourn in our midst.

In Chicago a young woman is being prosecuted because she is claiming parentage of a baby to cinch the fortune of her deceased husband, whom she married when he was past 70. The court room where the trial is being conducted is not large enough to accommodate the curious, most of whom are said to be women of means and apparent intelligence. Yet the Art Institute does not attract enough visitors in a day to keep the attendants awake. And many of our good people condemn theatrical producers for staging the salacious play. They do it because they know the weakness of human nature, not among the lowly, but among those who pose as leaders of thought in their communities. The lowly haven't the necessary \$2 for a seat. Their highbrow neighbors have.

MISS Sadie Trotter has been elected secretary of the Twelfth district branch of the Federated Women's clubs of Illinois. She ought to be able to keep the members moving.

CHICAGO dress suit concern advertises: "His honor, the mayor (Thompson) is tall and broad and thick." Making it almost unanimous.

MR. AND MRS. John Beagle left this morning for Norwalk, where they will be guests of their daughter, Mrs. Seth Canine—Oskaloosa (Iowa) Herald.

Calling the Auto Dealer. B. L. T. in the Chicago Tribune says the following letter has been received by the Howard Auto company's Portland branch house:

Mastur Friske: An hon vout to wrote you fallers long time, so Ay wrote now. Des har maskene Ay by from you ent much gude. Ent vurt much as de angen vout run of a skyskylene bet him. Vot en bal as de mataur vit. Ay vout you to tal me. Come ote to my place an luk at him. Et der ent ane tank diu Ay do know. Den yu klame des har Buke run al over had or do anything. Ay vish et vas on bal before Ay get et. Ay ges you vas write you sa et du anything. Ay vas vinding at opp last week Torada, ven de sonafunt of krank hit me en de fais en ey ent harde du anything sense. Ek koste me fatten dolar for doktor. Ek yu gefe me mone bak yu kan haf de kar. Ay dont tank Ay kno how to run hem anyhow. Sumank is rong vid de transmissens. Ded yu say put greese on et? Ay dnt put any on yu oil bekas et vout sta der long. Ay oil de reduetair al rite regalar bute de angen vout run gude on gas oil anyhow for de suker vout run nowhere. Von nite he kot lare an burn dam ner all her bak and Ay vil haf to get him nu kofer for hes fronte tu. De oil all lers ote on de groun. Ay ges sum fallers vas smoken skigars en an puter ote undre hem. Ay klame he is stikur all rite. He es alwes wheer Ay put him. Ay never mis him or had him stold onsed. Ven kan yu kom ote Fiske. Brang sum tules along or de vil haf to be fixed and sum gass and sum skildur oil. Ay ent got eny Yures Trulle.

What are the effects of over-indulgence in sugar and candy? I am a woman weighing 135 pounds. Should

## The Daily Story

The Tramp's Side of It—By M. Quad.

"Oh, yes; I see a good deal of human nature as I travel about," replied the tramp as he put his wet shoes against the hot stove, "and the more I see of it the more I wish I was a hermit in a cave up in the mountains."

"Do you find it growing worse?" was asked.

"Preachers tell us that the world is growing better," continued Willie, "but if one day's travel in the country wouldn't prove to the contrary I'd give my old hat. I began touring sixteen years ago, and I give you my word that there is at least twice the wickedness now that there was then, and it is growing mightier fast. Yes; I'll give you some illustrations."

"I meet so many liars that I have come to believe that not one man in a hundred has any respect for truth. I get two or three days' work as a farmer. After the day's work is done the family looks for me to sit down and relate my adventures. They encourage me to lie. They want me to tell about the robberies and thefts I have committed and the prisons I have been in and escaped from. If I don't lie outrageously they think I am a villain who will not give himself away; if I do lie the chances are that they will give me some constable the tip and he will arrest me for the crimes I have confessed."

"I have heard husbands lie to wives and wives to husbands. I have, in fact, heard so much lying as to disgust me, and I am only a tramp. There are hypocrites and deceit everywhere. There are swindling and graft everywhere. A country constable who arrests me on the highway as I am plodding along will swear before the justice of the peace that I was just entering or leaving a farmer's barn. The owner of that barn can be induced to go into court and perjure himself, and the justice who tries me will remark that I look like a murderer."

"I very seldom ever heard one family speak well of another in the country, but when they met they were always very effusive. One afternoon a farmer's wife had me in the house scrubbing floors and washing windows and moving furniture about. In three hours' time she blasted the character of every family for five miles around. She had just finished her tirade when a woman that she had accused most bitterly happened to drop in. The accuser rushed for her with open arms and kissed her half a dozen times before she stopped."

"I have read and heard about savagery of war—the submarines, the poisonous gases, the starvation of prisoners—but let me tell you that there is savagery elsewhere than in war. Man was born a savage."

"Let me give you an incident. I

was plodding along the highway one summer morning about half-past 5 o'clock. I passed a country schoolhouse. Thirty rods beyond the house I met the schoolm'am on her way to open school. I had not quite forgotten the manners of other days, and I raised my cap and bade her a good morning. She passed on without a word in reply, and a short quarter of a mile beyond I met three children going to school. I gave them a smile and a word, and they laughed in reply. That was the whole thing, sir—the whole thing. I knew that the children stopped and looked after me, but I stepped along without turning my head."

"At a farmhouse a mile further on I got work hoeing corn. I worked so hard during the day that the farmer complimented me at night, and I heard his wife whisper to him that they had found a tramp at last who seemed willing to sweat a little to earn his way. I was to sleep in the barn, and soon after 9 o'clock and when I was getting ready to go out to my room there arrived at the house, headed by the schoolm'am, a gang of five or six farmers. Three among them had guns, two had clubs, and one had a coil of rope in his hand."

"There is the villain—that's the man!" exclaimed the woman as she caught sight of me.

"What is the trouble? I asked."

"You ran after me this morning," she cried. "You would have caught hold of me if I had not picked up a stone and threatened to throw it in your face."

"Well, that was a nice fix I was in," said the tramp. "Nothing of the kind had taken place, and for a minute I was dumb with surprise. Then I denied it, but it was no go."

"In a moment or two more something would have happened to me if I had not thought of the three children I met. I asked that some one might go for them, and my employer was good enough to hasten on that errand. He said that I should have a fair show. The children and their father came, and it put a different light on the story at once. When the young woman was asked why she told such a yarn, which might have brought about the death of a man, she carelessly replied:

"Oh, I was so scared that I really don't know just what did happen."

"My employer said to me:

"You are an innocent man, but a marked man. You will have to go. You can't stay in this neighborhood."

"And weary Willie moved on," was the conclusion of the story. "He was threatened with lynching because he had raised his cap and given good cheer to a woman on the highway! Don't say we have returned to savagery. Say, rather, we have never lost it."

## HEALTH TALKS

William Brady, M.D.

### Symptoms of Bright's Disease.

The symptoms in an actual instance of nephritis or Bright's disease in a woman of 35 fairly well illustrate the common picture of that very common affection.

She had four children. Her father died of cancer—which made her fear cancer, though the disease is not hereditary. Her mother died of "decline"—which made the patient fear consumption, though that is not hereditary. For a year or more she had done all the worrying in her house, her brute being a "moderate drinker" and therefore indifferent as to the wants of the children and their mother. D—n a moderate drinker anyway! He is neither drunk nor sober, but just brutally indifferent to the unhappiness of those he ought to honor and love.

The patient had a "sour stomach," which she attributed to costiveness. Appetite was as good as usual, and no weight had been lost. Now and then a severe frontal headache, sometimes it was felt also in the back of the head. Sleep was poor. At times, when troubles came unusually thick, and devoted husband bade her "forget it," she became hysterical. Hence the headaches were called "nervous." Hysteria, however, is not a nervous disease at all; it doesn't particularly affect nervous individuals. With a spell of hysteria there was generally severe vomiting, and the greenish hue of ejected material—a normal state of affairs if vomiting occurs repeatedly from any cause—satisfied the patient her trouble was "liver complaint."

Thus far we have "sour stomach," "liver complaint" and "hysteria," as causes assigned for the woman's condition. "Migraine," "intestinal intoxication," and "womb trouble" were other guesses made by physicians who did not spend more than a few minutes in examining the patient.

The woman went on a visit out of town. She was seized with coma on the train, and after three days of unconsciousness she died. An autopsy disclosed an advanced nephritis—Bright's disease.

A famous medical teacher compared Bright's disease to icebergs, most of whose bulk is submerged and invisible; the symptoms of Bright's disease are in fact manifestations of its later stages. When the symptoms become so alarming as to lead to a complete physical examination, including analysis, and the consequent diagnosis of nephritis, the patient may have only a few months or a year to live. But if recognized in its earlier stage—and this is usually possible only when annual physical examinations are made even when health seems all right—simple precautions in living may prolong life 15 or 20 years.

Signs of an Ideal Food.

What are the effects of over-indulgence in sugar and candy? I am a woman weighing 135 pounds. Should

I eat sweets if they agree with me? We have been in the habit of giving our children bread and butter thickly spread with brown sugar whenever they want it. Are we doing right? Is brown sugar as wholesome as white sugar? Should one take a physic occasionally even if the bowels are active—especially a pregnant woman?

Answer—Acute intestinal indigestion in children—stomach-ache, vomiting, feverishness. Stomach trouble in older persons. You are nine pounds underweight; sugar and pure candy and other sweets are good for you, as dessert. Keep up the habit of spreading on the brown sugar thick. It is preferable to white sugar—contains more mineral salts, and is more digestible because more savory. Taken at regular intervals, bread and butter and brown sugar on, makes the ideal food for sturdy, healthy children.

## Turkish Attacks on Suez Not Likely.

Cairo, Egypt. (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Serious Turkish attacks on the Suez canal and Egypt, with the coming of the hot weather and the drying up of many of the desert water-holes, are now said to be only a remote possibility, though sharp raids may, it is thought by the allied military authorities, be attempted by the Ottoman commanders.

Turkish troops are still on the Sinai peninsula, an arid tract of Egyptian territory lying between the Suez canal and the nominal boundary of Turkey in Asia, stretching across from Rafa on the Mediterranean to Akaba on the gulf of the same name, forming an arm of the Red sea. They are, however, the object of repeated observation on the part of allied armies, and reconnoitering parties have kept in touch with them and made themselves fully acquainted with their dispositions. Only recently the occupation by allied troops of Jiddah, about 60 miles to the east of the Suez canal, placed an obstacle in what would have to be the main line of a Turkish advance towards the canal. This runs from El Auda to Ismailia.

Two other practicable routes lead from the Turkish positions across the desert sands towards Egypt proper. The first runs almost parallel with the Mediterranean coast line from Rafa through El Arish and Katia to El Kantara, but some time ago the Katia district with its water supply came into the allies' possession and rendered difficult any attempt by the Turks to force their way along to the canal banks and Port Said.

The second remaining line of possible approach is further to the south from Akaba by way of the oasis of El Hassana towards Suez. It was this oasis occupied by Turks and Arab horsemen which was bombarded by allied armies in March.

Nothing is permitted to be recorded of the preparations made by the allies to meet any effort at a Turkish offensive movement.